24 PAGES.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 55

To Consolidate Three Companies

et Canal Company Directors Meet Today and Consider Question of Consolidating Without Regard to the North Jordan People-Yesterday's Action Reported, Commillee Discharged and Two Important Sessions Held.

position need not necessarily stop from the action of the North Jordan Irriga-

tion company in turning down the mer ger proposition, as the matter may b

taken up along some other line, by sim-

ply leaving that company out of the benefits that would have been derived

out of the consolidation as proposed, and

the three other companies going in with

the plan of perfecting some other scheme. If there was some person

scheme. If there was some person who would or could act as the agent with whom the government could deal,

and whom the government could deal, and whom the people would trust, the whole matter might thus be settled. But the subject is now one that the Legislature should act upon. It should

appropriate funds for the perfection of

such a plan, as lawyers must be em-ployed and other expenses incurred. The Commercial club took the matter

up because there was no established bureau to commence the work, and it was hoped the proposition could have been submitted to the Interior depart-

ment by this time. The work so far accomplished has not been altogether

lost and can be carried forward along such lines as will be acceptable to the

people and of the greatest benefit to the

EXPLAINS FURTHER.

Explaining further his position, Col. Holmes called attention to his re-marks at yesterday's meeting, at which

"You may wonder why I am interested in this local matter, or these water problems in any form. Well then, I am always interested in such problems

as affect the public welfare and by rea-son of my official position in irrigation

matters, am bound to do whatever is in my power to bring about a satisfac-

rw solution of this question.
"New conditions have arisen since the

passage of the act known as the National Irrigation law, new duties and new responsibilities, and which as good citizens we may not shirk, neither the highest in the land, nor the humblest

citizen may evade what is ones plain duty in the matter, and it is inconceivable how one can think to do other than agree to any plan that will give to

this section the great benefits to accrue under the operation of this law. "Here then, is the situation: A de-cided positive scarcity of water every

true, but under existing conditions, the

North Jordan Canal company can nev-er expect more thon 105 second feet with water in Utah Lake at comprom-

ise level and less than that amount when water is lower. Under the new

conditions you can never have less than

10 second feet, the capacity of your canal, and might by simply enlarging your canal secure for your land that

may be without water, an abundant supply. This fact alone should decide

your action as your land must be far more valuable with this certainty of

water supply and both land and water might easily be worth double what

it is now. "Without this improvement, your

lands depreciate in value, and in some instances, become absolutely unsaleable

whereas, with the other plan they will

largely increase in value as their pro-

"This is the first great proposition proposed for the government to take up in this state and they intimate how we

must go to work and do it, and we pro

ceed along certain lines and are then blocked. There are other diriculties be-

sides these which will have to be taken up when we come to them, but the whole work stops when this obstacle is

"Now, if this proposition is let go and attention is turned elsewhere, this

will not be again taken up in a long time, probably not in the lifetime of most of us, and for this reason: The

sum available is now large, and Utah's interest should amount to at least \$750,-

000, by the time the work is under way

from the continued sales of public lands

in this state, probably one million dol-lars would become available by the

time it could be judiciously expended; of course, this sum would do a great

period of 10 years, that at no time

there be any large sum available for this great work, probably not in 25 years will there be sufficient money on hand again to commence this work on

the scale necessary, and now under contemplation, therefore, the present opportunity should not be allowed to pass which will surely be the case if

this detail is not now attended to." Fol-

LETTER FROM PROF. NEWELL.

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1903,-

washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1993.— Mr. E. F. Holmes, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Dear Sir—I am in receipt of yours of the 11th inst., in regard to the efforts made to unite the various canal

companies interested ing the waters of

In taking up an irrigation project of

this kind, where numerous vested in-terests are in existence when the work

of the reclamation begins, it is essen-tial that all rights and claims to the

water shall be definitely settled before

any work of reclamation can be begun by the government. The department of

the interior, so far as we are aware, will not undertake to handle any wa-

the Utah Lake.

lowing is a letter just at hand from the

ductive capacity increases.

out of the way.

supply.

is evident that a majority of the viewed upon the merger question by the Descret News, today said:
"The work upon the Utah Lake pro companies of this county are deat meetings today to continue a eration of the subject. The first n lasted for several hours and held at the office of Angu M. Canvay. That, too, will doubtless be

n Irrigation company, the South n Canal company and the North al club and others who have been voring to bring about the result ot yet been perfected and at 1:30

he matter was thoroughly disat by 2,318 nays to 575 ayes. The sed are fully set forth in the wing resolutions adopted by the

of Granger: RESOLUTIONS.

ereas, Articles of consolidation been prepared for the approval or tion of the Utah & Salt Lake Canal any, the East Jordan Irrigation apy, the South Jordan Canal comthe North Jordan Irrigation Now, therefore, be it ved, That the stockholders of the Jordan Irrigation company, in meeting assembled, do not apof consolidating the interest of company for the following reasons: sThat a consolidation would be tal to the interests of said hed by the decree of the s would be abrogated, the decree ourts becoming obsolete after

-That a consolidation of the companies named is not esal to secure government aid in ing Utah lake a reservoir, and the ent of an additional water

fessor F. H. Newell on Oct. 1, 1902. at Lake City, in answer to O. P. , who asked if a united action on of the canal companies would forth the desired aid from the rnment, said that a better plan d be to apply for assistance in the of water-users rather than as a any or companies incorporated for trol and distribution of said wa-Later in the sessions of the Irria congress Professor Newell said the government would not recogcorporation or corporations, but ations for assistance should be In the name of water-users or

RGED FAVORABLE ACTION.

deal of good to other sections if it is expended in other parts of the state, but it is plain that coming in as it must in annual payments, extending over a ove stated the meeting was well ided and the matter was discussed if its phases. W. H. Haigh, presi-of the company, presided, and were present of the Commercial Attorney F. S. Richards, Hon. Heary Smith and Frank Y, Tayach of whom spoke urging favoraction and setting forth the bene-to be derived. The meeting lasted vo hours and closed with the on of the resolutions above given.

WITCHER OPPOSES IT.

eaking for the North Jordan peo-and against the proposed merger, Wither said that on investigation had been unable to find that the for department had any rule mak-it necessary for water companies to their interests before receiving frament appropriations. nment appropriations. He said her that according to the stateto that according to the state-ts of the engineers and others it id be at least four or five years be-any project could be sufficiently bleted to reap the benefit, and he ght if just as well to maintain the ent status until nearer the time for ing the benefit. He expressed the lon that the government would just as liberally with the North just as liberally with the North an people as a company as they das a consolidation.

will not undertake to handle any water conservation project so long as the claims to it are likely to be involved in litigation. The reclamation service would not take up a matter involving such questions and it seems to me quite certain that the secretary of the interior would refuse to approve any project of reclamation which involves a doubt as to the disposition of the waters to be stored if it were submitted to him, accordingly, the first requisite that must be fulfilled before we will undertake the investigations, leading up to the construction of the work needed for any particular project is the harmonizing of all existing interests.

"A number of projects under consideration, in the various states, is so great that no project which involves a possible conflict, would be now taken un. The reclamation service desires to consider all feasible enterprises for which there are funds available, but one important element of the feasibility is the probability of a prompt return of the outlay for construction; such a return could not be expected if there were MACKAY'S OBJECTIONS. an C. Mackay opposed the merger the standpoint of the proposed des of consolidation, in that they sided for one director for each company open, to be selected by the stockhold of the entire combination. He said company open, to be allowed to company ought to be allowed to the water frequently in meetings of the different that it had been that the North Jordan canal had the North Language c water than the irrigators were to use, and charged that under any one of consolidation the managet would be hostile to the interest he North Jordan company, because ceived more water to the acre than the other companies. The nattendency, he thought would be to distribute it among the other ca-

WHAT COL. HOLMES SAYS. nel E. F. Holmes, on being interany outstanding interests that call into question the right of the government to use the amount of water upon which it depends for irrigation, or which would tion; such conflicts would cause de-lay in the reclamation of the land and a consequent tying up of the funds ex-pended. Inasmuch as the theory of the law is that the money expended should be promptly returned to the fund for use in some other project, it is plain that the first essential is that the possi-

Very respectfully. F. H. NEWELL, Chief Engineer.

FUNERAL OF G. W. LARKIN. Will be Held in Ogden Tabernacle on Tuesday, at 2 p. m.

(Special to the "News.")

Ogden, Jan 24 .- The funeral services over the remains of the late George W Larkin, Jr., will be held in the Taber-3 p. m. The remains may be viewed at the family residence on Monday afternoon between the hours of 1 and 5 and on Tuesday between the hours of 9 ard 12 a. m.

George W. Larkin, Sr., father of th deceased, is very much prostrated and no ill to attend the funeral. Elijah Larkin and wife, grandfather and grandmother of the deceased, have arrived from St. Johns, Tooele county Mrs, Thomas Hull and daughter have come up from Salt Lake to render any assistance possible to the bereaved family: numerous relatives and friends of the deceased are expected to arrive from southern Utah, and Mr. James H Wallace will be down from Paris, Ida., to attend the funeral.

SMELTERMEN QUARREL. L. N. Scoville Attacks J. F. Miller in a Vicious Manner.

County Attorney Westervelt drew up complaint today against L. N. Scoville, a Murray smelter employe, charging him with assault and battery, committed on Jan. 16, upon the person of a fellow employe named J. F. Miller. The two men had quarreled on previous occasions, and on the above date Scoville waylaid Miller on his return from work and beat him up in rather a bad man-ne. The comulaint will be filed today in Justice McMillan's court at Mur-

LE COMPTE'S SUCCESSOR.

Senator Rawlins Nominates W. R. Reilly of 530 South Third East Str et, Salt Lake.

Goes to Fort Logan for Examination-Altegnates Arc A. H. MacMillan And Gerald Child, of Ogden.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.-Senator Rawlins has nominated William R. Reilly of 530 South Third East street, Salt Lake, as a cadet at West Point in place of Edward L. Lecompte, who failed in his examination. Mr. Reilly is ordered to report at Fort Logan, Colo., on May 1 and if he should be successful will enter the academy on June 5. The alternates selected are Alfred H. Mac Millan and Gerald Child, both of Ogden. SUTHERLAND'S RECOMMENDA-' TIONS.

Congressman Sutherland has recommended the appointment of Lulu M. Youngblood as postmaster at Lund. Also the establishment of a postoffice at Bloomington, Washington county, and recommended the appointment of Joseph W. Carpenter as postmaster. Postmasters appointed; Idaho-Ahsahka, Shoshone county, Tarleton Y. Clarkia, Shoshone county, Samuel Frei, vice Mrs. Ella Teats, resigned.
Wyoming—Fort Laramie, Laramie county, John Purdy, vice Nettie Rutherford, resigned.

INCREASE OF PENSION. An increase of pension to \$8 per month has been granted William Graham, Boise, Ida.

BACK FROM DENVER. Inspector Sharp Tells of Senatorial Fight and Federal Building.

Postoffice Inspector Sharp returned from Denver last night. He was much amused by the antics of the Colorado legislature in the senatorship wrangie, and referred to the current belief that Patterson and Alva Adams were trying to knife Teller. He said the opposition to Wolcott was very pronounced, as he is practically a non-resident, and his overweening ambition and desire to run things have made him decidedly unpopular. Who will be senator no one

Mr. Sharp says the Federal building in Denver is away behind the requirements of the town, so that a new and far larger building has become an im-perative necessity. The federal officials are making a shift to ease up the jam by building galleries in the offices to holds the records; but this can not con-tinue forever. Some permanent and immediate relief is demanded. The postoffice is "crowded to death;" and the amount of business transacted there is evidenced by the fact that in one day recently the money order de-partment paid out 1,249 orders, and received nearly 400. Mr. Sharp reports the city as growing with remarkable

A SAD MESSAGE. R. E. and George M. McConaughy Hear Of Their Mother's Death.

R. E. McConaughy, secretary of the Sacramento mine of Mercur, received a message this morning conveying the sad intelligence of the death of his mother at Rochelle, III at the age of 85 years. Mr. McConaughy accompanied by his brother, George M. McConaughy, departed for the east at noon to be present at the funeral.

The bereaved ones have the sympathy of a large circle of Salt Lake friends.

GERMANY IS AGGRIEVED.

Foreign Office Representatives Regret Tone of American Press Comments Upon the Bombardment of Fort San Carlos -Venezuelan Fort Was the Aggressor.

with the correspondent of the Associated Press referred in aggrieved tones to

port, Germany has a just right to feel blockade to be raised just as soon as indigenent at the fact that a portion of the powers have adequate guarantees in indignant at the fact that a portion of the American press is aroused over the don't even ask for the immediate payfalse statements of what occurred at ment of money, but only for guarantees, San Carlos, without awaiting the facts in the case, and thereupon attacking a friendly power. The Panther's action, the official report shows, was strictly within the limits of international law. She was proceeding past the fort to enter the lagoon of Maricalbo in order to prevent the importation of contraband articles from Colombia and in doing so was fired upon. The Panther, of course, answered the fire, as she was entitled to do. The attack was not made by us, but by the Venezuelan

Berlin, Jan. 24.-The foreign office forts. We are quite unable to see why representatives today in conversation any neutral should express disapproved because the Panther was forced to reply or because our vessel afterwards leveled the forts, since it was a hinderthe American press comments upon the ance to an effective blockade. The asbombardment of Fort San Carlos. One sumption that we want to prevent a settlement of the matter at Washington and the speedy raising of the blockade is wholly mistaken. We want the is wholly mistaken.

VENEZUELA'S GUARANTEE DEEMED INSUFFICIENT

United States Government Regards Them as Eminently Reasonable-Castro Offers to Turn Over the Customs System To Allies for Collection of Their Indemnities.

Washington, Jan. 24.—An exchange is | This is the situation in a nutshell to washington, Jan. 24.—An exchange is going between Great Britain and Venezuela as represented by Mr. Bowen respecting the latters proposal to raise here that unless the blockading squances. the blockade of the Venezuelan ports as a condition precedent to further negotiations. The British government is showing an amicable spirit in this matter and there was hopes of a satisfactory conclusion if Germany can be in-Herbert and Minister Bowen. The German government, however, has so far returned no answer to Mr. Bowen's proposition, which fact is the subject of unpleasant comment here.

It is learned that the guarantees offerred by Mr. Bowen are regarded by the United States government as eminently reasonable and sufficient They include a proposition by President Cas-man charge d'affaires, Count Quadt, tem to the allies for the collection of their indemnities and authorize the alies to place an official in each of the Venezuelan custom houses to make sure that they secure their proper proportion of the receipts. Venezuela's initial proposition to the

allied powers remains unanswered by and the Germany and the blockade continues. cussed,

drons withdraw from Venezuelan waters within a comparatively short time grave complications may arise.

Sir Michael Herbert, the British am-bassador, was Mr. Bowen's first caller The ambassador brought advices from London, but beyond this statement he nor Mr. Bowen was willduced to accept the agreement about ing to discuss the purport of their meet-to be arrived at between Ambassador ing. The Venezuelan situation was under discussion throughout. The atti-tude of Mr. Bowen remains unchanged as regards the raising of the blockade. He has repeatedly assured the representatives of the powers that he has full powers to act whether for peace or for war, though he relterated that his visit to Washington was a peace mis-sion provided honorable terms could be

tro to turn over the entire customs sys- | are still without advices from their governments as to the raising of the blockade. Senor Ojeda, the Spanish minister

called to obtain information of the sit-uation in order that he might keep his Mr. Bowen lunched with the president

MAJOR GLENN COURT-MARTIAL

Final Arguments Are Heard-Court Finds Its Verdict-While Not Announced it is Believed to be For Acquittal, Though Nothing Positively Known.

Manila, Jan. 24.-The arguments in | pared, contending that the men beed the trial by court-martial of Maj. Edwin F. Glenn, charged with unlawfully killing prisoners of war, were heard today, and the court submitted a verdict which was believed to be an acquitta!, although the finding was not

Maj. Glenn at the opening of the proceedings read an extended argument devoted to conditions in the island of Samar, and justification of the measures taken to end the insurrection. He quoted many war precedents and authorities on the laws of war.

in Samar were not prisoners of and that they were not executed by order of Mai, Glenn,

Maj. Goodier, for the prosecution, asserted that Maj. Glenn was responsi-ble for the execution of the guides. He killed while attempting to escape, and argued that Maj. Glenn exceeded his ights when he forced natives to act first as peace envoys and then as guides. Maj. Goodier also asserted that the United States was not willing to orce an enemy under threat of death o do wrat it forbade its own officers doing under pain of death, and claimed horifies on the laws of war.

Maj. Waltz read the argument which ounsel for the defense had jointly pre-

discredited the testimony of the civilian scouts to the effect that the guides were

Indianapolis, Jan. 24.-Another clash

WILL NOT RAISE THE BLOCKADE.

day by a representative of the Assoclated Press that Great Britain, Germany and Italy have agreed that Minister Bowen's proposal that the blockade of Venezuela be immediately raised cannot be entertained and that coercive action must continue until a prop-er guarantee is forthcoming. The for-

London, Jan. 24.-It was learned to- | eign offices hold that any other course would entail a failure of the attempts to bring about a settlement by diplomacy at Washington.

Regarding the position of the other claimants against Venezuela, the blockeding powers contend that their claims must first be satisfactorily settled beare not actively asserting them can re-

TRYING TO FORCE AN ELECTION.

representatives camped with the sena-Representative Michael J. Madden of This proposition originated with the

Denver, Jan. 24.—Democrats are de- this city absent himself today as he termined to force an election of senator | did yesterday, he will probably lose his today if possible. Many Democratic seat in the house, as 24 Democratic representatives have signed an agreement tors in the senate chamber all night in | to vote with anti-Wolcott Republicans order to be on hand when the joint ses- for the expulsion of any Democratic sion was resumed this morning. Should member who wilfully absents himself.

AMERICAN LINER WHAT THE LEGISLATURE HAS DONE.

ST. PAUL BREAKS DOWN

The Utah Legislature convened on Monday, Jan. 12. That means that it has been in session about two weeks. What it has done in that time is of interest to the public. It has elected a United States senator, accomplishing that important duty on the first ballot. It has passed but one bill-the one appropriating \$25,000 for the contingent expenses of the session. Each branch has passed two or three others but the contingent expense bill is the only one that has met with dual favor and ratification. In all there have been 45 bills introduced in the senate and 29 in the house. Of course, the most of these are in committee and a considerable number of them have already received consideration.

I opposition to the contract of the contract o

eaders of the anti-Wolcott Republians. Should such action be taken a senatorial deadlock will be created with 50 Democrats and 50 Republicans Democratic members of the legislature as at present constituted, is require to make a quorum of 51, the entire membership being 100. On the bailot last night Senator Henry M. Teller received 50 votes and he would have been lected, it is claimed by the Democratic leaders, if Madden had voted. A moderate police guard was main tained at the senate chamber all night but Republican senators and Representatives, as well as the Democrats, were treely permitted to enter and write let-

ters. In the house chamber a strong guard was stationed and no person was ermitted to enter.
The joint session of the Democratic senators and representatives, which took a recess at 10:30 last night, re-con-

vened at 9:30 today and adjou ned until 12 o'clock. The house, after transacting a little routine business, today, adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday by a vote of 39 to 23, the Democrats and anti-Wolcott Republicans voting in the affirmative. There were three absentees, including Representative Michael J. Madden, the

Democrat, whose absence prevented quorum at the joint session yesterday No action is taken with reference to the reposed expulsion of Madden. Representative Madden sent to the cint session a certificate from a physi-

the grippe.
The joint session is considering a modering the sergeant-at-arms to bring Madden in "dead or alive."

om. It is said he has been attacked

The secretary of state today recognized the Democratic senate as regula. sending it a bill for printing. Republican senators and a commit-tee of five each from the Wolcott and the anti-Wolcott factions in the house met in secret conference this afternoon

in the supreme court chamber.
The joint session re-convened at noo today. As heretofore, no Republican members of either senate or house at-tended. The roll call showed 50 Democratic members, one less than a quo den, who remained away yesterday, was still absent and the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to bring him in.

TORPEDO BOAT

BRIBERY CASE

Washington, Jan. 24.—The house committee on naval affairs today re-sumed the investigation of the charges made by Representative Lessler that he had been approached with an offer of money for his vote.

Philip Doblin was the first witness called. He was interrogated by Representative Taylor, for the committee. He said he had no employment at present but was employed by the Repu committee during the campaign of 1902 and attended to the distribution of literature and that he also was a deputy in the office of the superintendent of elections. He said he did what he could to aid in the election of Representative Lessler, whom he had since 1894.

Answering Mr. Taylor, he said that he had been in politics for 12 years. "I stood ready to serve Mr. Lessler in any way I could," he said, when asked as to his relations with Mr. Less-

Mr. Doblin said he has known Mr. Ouige since 1896. Did you have a talk with Mr. Quigg relative to Holland submarine boats'

"When was that?" Somewhere between the 10th and 5th of December."

"I received a telephone message askng me to come to 100 Broadway. He had only seen Mr. Quigg once since the state convention up to that He went to Mr. Quigg's office, he ontinued, and went to lunch with Mr. Mr. Quigg wanted to know how Mr.

Lessler and I were," he said, "and I told him I thought Mr. Lessler and I He said they talked over the question

of building torpedo boats. Mr. Quigg, he added, was trying to get Mr. Less-ler favorably disposed toward the bill.

UNITED MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

Another Clash Occurs Between Socialistic and Conservative Members Over Public Ownership of Railroads and Coal Mines.

between the socialistic and conservative factions opened the United Mine Workers' convention today. A resolution from Gwynne, Kansas, favored public ownership of railroads and the coal mines. The committee on resolutions, formed of conservative members, brought in a counter resolution setting forth the inability of railroads to move the coal from the mines and recommended that the convention be not committed on the "get coal" movements, government ownership and other such grave questions.

The whole matter was tabled for good on motion of W. H. Haskins of Ohio.

A resolution was passed favoring the establishment of co-operative stores by niners absolutely free of any connection with the organization.

L. P. Talmage of Iowa presented a resolution favoring committing the conrention to socialism. It was promptly defeated by an overwhelming vote. A resolution favoring raising a heavy reserve fund for strikes was referred to

a special comittee.

There was a resolution favorning an exchange of union fire clay and coal miners' membership certificates. It was referred to the committee.

The convention today voted to in

rease salaries as follows: John Mitchell, president, to \$3,000; W. B. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, to \$2,500; vice president Lewis to \$2,500; and bers of the executiv and auditing committees to \$4 per day The convention adopted a resolution in favor of limiting the power of the federal courts in Issuing injunctions against labor organizations.

Southampton, England, Jan. 24.-The down in Southampton water this after noon shortly after sailing for New York owing to a mishap to her machin-ery. It is said the injury is trivial, and that it will cause only a few hours'

Coal Commission Hearings. Philadelphia, Jan. 24.-The anthracite coal strike commission held one mession today at which it continued to hear wit-nesses of the independent coal com-

Uncle Sam And John Bull.

Cuban Reciprocity Treaty Threatens to Raise One of the Most Serious Differences of Opinion That Has Occurred For Years-Delegation Calls on Lansdowne-Matter Officially Considered at Washington.

reaty between Cuba and the United Great Britain would be only within states threatens to raise one of the her rights in retaliating with an inween Great Britain and the Unite! secretary gave no intimation on this states that has occurred for years. So point, which apparently was only sugmuch importance is attached to the gested in the hope that some of the matter that a meeting of the cabinet | members of the cabinet who are res being specially summoned to see what action can be taken. There is, more protectionist policy might use of course, no alarmist feeling as to it as a handle to forward their views, any possible straining of diplomatic reations, but Great Britain's entire commercial policy is believed to be vitally concerned. The matter came to a head through the deputation from the chambers of commerce of the United Kingdom which waited upon Foreign Secy Lensdowne yesterday. It included several members of parliament and repre sented the most powerful business in

Replying to the delegates' argumen that all the advantages which the government had gained by securing the abolition of the sugar bounties would be sacrificed if the Cuban reciprocity treaty became operative, Lord Lansdowne said he thoroughly realized the gravity of the situation and proceeded to read dispatches showing that Ambassador Herbert had forcefully repre sented the British objections to th treaty, pointing out that it was to all ntents and purposes a discrimination against all the British possessions in the West Indies, Secy, Hay's reply maintained that the United States was doing no more than it had the right to do and intimated that it had no intention of modifying the Cuban treaty.

terests from all the British industrial

Lord Lansdowne added that all the information available pointed to the fact that the treaty would pass, but he announced that the cabinet would consider if anything further could be

West Indies. If such was the case it 1 told at this moment.

London, Jan. 24 .- The reciprocity | was suggested to Lord Lansdowne that creased duty on grain. The foreign ported to be strongly in favor of a STATE DEPARTMENT CONSIDER. ING MATTER.

> Washington, Jan. 24 .- The state department is considering the advisability of extending the period of time allowed for the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, now pending before the United States senate. The time allowed for ratification expires one week from today. While the senators seem confident of their ability to ratify within that time, the president and secretary feel that they are not warranted in risking the loss of this important convention and therefore they contemplate the drafting of a special article in the shape of a protocol which will provide for a safe extension of the period allowed for ratification,

The attention of officials who have had to do with this treaty was directed today to the statement made in London to Lord Lansdowne by the delegates of the chambers of commerce of the United Kingdom to the effect that the Cuban treaty contained a secret clause stipulating that no further measures of reciprocity shall be undertaken by the United States toward the British West Indies. It was explained that there was no secret clause in the treaty. What the delegates undoubtedly had reference to was the amendment to the treaty made by the senate commit-tee prohibiting for a torm of five years any dimunition of the sugar duties in the tariff laws, the effect of which dene.

The delegates said they understood that the treaty contains a secret clause stipulating that no further measures the confirmation of any reciprocity treaty with the British West Indian colonies, or, indeed, with any country, permitting a reduction of sugar duties. This amendment is ensured to the tarm haws, the effect of would be to prevent the confirmation of any reciprocity treaty with the British would be to prevent the confirmation of any reciprocity treaty with the British would be to prevent the confirmation of any reciprocity treaty with the British would be to prevent the confirmation of any reciprocity treaty with the British would be to prevent the confirmation of any reciprocity treaty with the British would be to prevent the confirmation of any reciprocity treaty with the British west indian colonies, or, indeed, with any country, permitting a reduction of superior and the confirmation of any reciprocity treaty with the British west indian colonies, or, indeed, with any country, permitting a reduction of superior and the confirmation of any reciprocity treaty with the British west indian colonies, or, indeed, with any country, permitting a reduction of superior and the confirmation of any reciprocity treaty with the British west indian colonies. stipulating that no further measures sugar duties. This amendment is en-of reciprocity shall be undertaken by the United States towards the British the United States towards the British the loss of the treaty, cannot be fore-

PRISONERS WALK TO FREEDOM.

Mayor Thompson Pardons Sixteen Petty Offenders in Order That the Old Jail Can be Torn Down-Paving the Way For a New Structure.

old bastile this afternoon when sixteen prisoners walked out to freedom. The probabilities are they will never again be incarcerated in the vile old building, which for many years has been dignifled by the name of the "City Jail."

Unless present plans miscarry, the work of tearing down the building will begin on Monday morning, and it will rapidly be leveled to the ground to make room for a more modern and convenient and in every way better struc-

Yesterday afternoon, Jailer Kimball and Captain Burbidge, under directions of Chief Paul, visited the old jail and tences. Out of the number held, six- by Sheriff Emery.

There was a cleaning out of the city's teen were pardoned by Mayor Thompson this afternoon. They consist of drun's, vags and a few petit larcen-ists who have only a few days more to serve. The balance will be removed to the county jail, together with some of the trusties. Arrangements have been made with the county authorities to care for the prisoners of the city at the county jail until the new prison is ready for them.

Hereafter when arrests are made, the prisoners will be taken to the county jail immediately after being searched. They will be hauled to and from the palice station and county jail in the patrol wagon. The prisoners arrested between now and Sunday night, will be held in the city bastile until Monday, when those who are not given their liberty by the court will be taken to the building on Second South, presided over

panies. The first witness was Edward , Hoppe and Thomas Christie, fined \$750 Shiveley, an accountant of the Wyoming | each. William Maloney and Gus Coal & Iron company. He presented the wage statement of the men employed by the company, and said that the contract miners employed by the company are not mining as much coal now as they did prior to the organiza-

John Gilligan, outside foreman of the Wyoming Coal & Iron company, said Wyoming Coal & Iron company, said the miners of his company tried a check docking boss for two weeks, and then dispensed with his services. He said the company wanted a number of men to load coal and was willing to pay the union wages and allow them union hours, but the union would not let any men for to work. After considerable men ge to work. After considerable trouble the president and secretary of the local unim gave the president "permission" to hire men.

The company granted the engineers, firemen and pump men the eight-hou day at 10 hours' pay, and they did not Henry Hughes, an assistant foreman

of the company, testified he went on strike and during the suspension he was granted the demands asked by the union, but the organization would not permit him to go to work.

M. M. Hughes, inside foreman, and
C. W. Page, outside foreman of the
Dolph Coal company, testified there was no black list at the colliery, and said

where a place was hard to work the

men frequently boycott it by making a certain mark on the place. Union men seeing this will not work there. German Crown Prince Says Goodbye St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—The German crown prince, Frederick William, bid farewell to the czar and czarina today and started for Novgorod.

BRASS MOULDERS GUILTY. Convicted of Conspiring to Injure

Non-Union Men. Chicago, Jan. 24.-Four of the six brass moulders on trial for conspiracy to injure non-union men during the la-

William Maloney and Gus Johnson were acquitted, The six men were members of a lo-cal brass moulders union and consti-

tuted a secret executive committee al-leged to have been appointed for the purpose of employing a band of men to sing and otherwise injure certain non-union men who were pointed out by pickets. As a result two men were shot and several severely beaten,

TO DINE WITH EDWARD. Invitation to German Ambassador Arouses Interest in London.

London, Jan. 24 .- The invitation extended by King Edward to the German ambassador here, Count Wolff-Matternich, to dine at Windsor castle next Tuesday, Emperor William's birthday, has aroused considerable interest. It is the first time that Emperor Willian's birthday has been form-ally observed by the British court and therefore the king's action has given much satisfaction at Berlin where it is regarded as emphasizing the friendship between the two countries

Victory for Standard Exploration Co.

London, Jan. 24.-An important case, that of McConnell vs Whitaker Wright, claiming damages for an alleged fraudulently prospectus issued in connection with the Standard Exploration company, was decided by the appeal court today against Mr. Wright. The Standard is one of the numerous London & Globe Finance corporation undertak-ings and the present case is the first of a very large series of similar actions pending against Mr. Wright.

Charged With Child Murder.

Smith Center, Kan., Jan. 24,—Albert Jordan, a wealthy farmer, has been placed in jail at Crystal Plains, near here, charged with the murder of his four-year-old adopted child. While in bor troubles of 1902 were found guilty today. They are Jacob C. Johnson, W. H. Maugan, both of whom were sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,250; Gus A coroner's jury is investigating.